

## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/092,187	03/05/2002	Michael Francis Shelvey	2765/11A	1925	
7.	590 02/13/2003				
T. Peige Wise			EXAMINER		
Adams, Schwartz & Evans, P.A. 2180 Two First Union Center Charlotte, NC 28282			GORR, RA	GORR, RACHEL F	
Charlette, 110	0202		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	•		1711 DATE MAILED: 02/13/2003	2	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/092,187 Page 2

Art Unit: 1711

1. Claims 7 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 7, part (m) should say 1,4-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylpiperazine.

In claim 18, 1,4-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)-2-methpiperazine is misspelled.

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

- 3. Claims 1-19 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,077. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the application is broader in scope than the narrower claims of the reference. The broad claims directed to resins comprising a chemically bound-in catalyst are obvious over claims to a resin made with specific bound-in catalysts.
- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Application/Control Number: 10/092,187 Page 3

Art Unit: 1711

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 5. Claims 1, 2, 4-6,8, 10, 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fennimore in view of Garwood.
- 6. Fennimore discloses resin compositions comprising isocyanate prepolymers with tertiary amine in-bound catalysts (col. 2, line 51). He discloses adding water soluble catalysts to these compositions (bottom col. 5) in the amounts of the claims (see Tables-col. 7). He discloses using his resin composition for bandages. In the examples, he uses aliphatic diisocyanate to make the prepolymer. He differs from the claims by listing triethanolamine, ethylene diamine and propanediamine among a list of other initiators for the polyol component of the prepolymer, which would function as inbound catalysts.
- 7. Garwood teaches that tertiary amine containing prepolymers (bottom page 3, top page 11) are preferred for splint prepolymers to eliminate toxic vapors (page 8).
- 8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for Fennimore to use the prepolymers of Garwood because Fennimore discloses them and Garwood teaches this as a way of avoiding having to remove catalysts from the prepolymer. It has also been held obvious to choose one from a limited number of choices (three amine initiators from a list of 10 initiators in Fennimore).

Application/Control Number: 10/092,187

Art Unit: 1711

Page 4

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. The other references cited were those cited in the parent

application.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Rachel Gorr whose telephone number is (703) 308-

3608. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., from 7:00-

5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Jim Seidleck can be reached on (703) 308-2462. The fax

phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned

are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final

communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-

0661.

R.G.

February 4, 2003

RACHEL GORR
PRIMARY FXAMINER